



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 29—  
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00; Temperature, max.  
69; min. 62; Weather, cool and overcast.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 5.24; Per  
Ton, \$104.80. 88 Analysis Beets, 16; Per Ton,  
\$109.40.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## ANY STEAMER MERGER MAY BE BLOCKED

### Wilder Stockholders Not Prepared to Let the Line Go Into Control of the Inter-Island People.

There may be some trouble before the suggested merger of the Wilder and Inter-Island Steamship Companies, which was proposed to follow upon the recent purchase of Wilder stock by Inter-Island people, is perfected. Indeed, there may be so much trouble that the merger will not be effected at all, save by the purchase outright of the steamers and properties of the Wilder company, and a general reorganization of both companies upon the new basis thus effected.

The hitch in the proposed merger grows out of the decided disinclination of certain large stockholders in the Wilder company to exchange their holdings for stock in a merged company upon any basis of value that will be satisfactory to the Inter-Island people. These Wilder stockholders claim that their holdings are worth more, share for share, than Inter-Island stock. They claim that the business of the Wilder company has been the more profitable trade of the two. They claim, lastly, that the boats of the Wilder company are the better boats, and its landings the more valuable. Wherefore, they ask, should they consent to a merger?

It was given out yesterday by a man having interest in the matter that he had been advised, legally, that any owner of a single share of stock in either company could defeat a merger in the United States courts. It is a significant thing, in this connection, that Robert W. Breckons, United States District Attorney, is the owner of one share of stock in the Wilder's Steamship Company. It may be that Mr. Breckons holds this share as an investment and as a private citizen, as he has the undoubted right to do—and then, again, it may be that he holds it for some altogether different purpose. But if a move to block any merger were made in the United States court in behalf of any stockholder, Mr. Breckons would be very likely to be instructed to make it.

It will be seen, from this condition of affairs, how much more likely it is that the Wilder steamers and landings will be purchased outright, if a union is effected, than that a stock merger will be attempted. In fact, there are certain heavy interests in the Wilder concern who have made no especial secret of their opposition to a merger. George Beckley has 200 shares of Wilder stock, it is said, and the Wilder company has become almost a part of his life. It is said that when Beckley heard of the sale of control, he affirmed that if he had known of the transaction proposed he would have given his entire fortune to secure the stock. William G. Irwin has a \$50,000 interest in the Wilder company, and is not thought to favor Inter-Island control very strongly.

These heavy stockholders cannot be frozen out, nor bought out for a song—and would make a strong showing in a merger suit. They would make so strong a showing that the next move in the game will be watched with a good deal of interest.

## TREE PLANTING IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN STREETS

At last meeting of the Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club the following paper by Mr. Haughs, of the forestry staff of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, was read and ordered to be published:

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 27, 1905.  
To the Members of the Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit a few remarks on tree planting on streets and highways which may be of interest to you.

In the United States as well as European countries the planting of streets and highways with trees has been in force from time immemorial, and the subject has been debated in every town or village of any importance, so that now there is a well defined plan as regards the planting of trees on thoroughfares.

The subject of selecting the varieties most suitable for the different soils and locations, however, still remains a topic of local debate.

The trees mentioned on your list are the best obtainable for the district intended to be planted, and by following the general rules laid down in other countries on the arrangement of trees on streets and highways, the danger of failure or unfavorable criticism will be reduced to a minimum, if the trees are properly cared for after setting out.

Colonel William F. Fox, Superintendent, State Forests, New York, in his book on "Tree Planting on Streets and Highways" (Tree planting on streets and highways. By William F.

Fox, Superintendent, New York State Forests, Albany, N. Y., 1904, p. 180-181 and 199-200) has the following to say on "Street Planting" and on "Arrangement of Trees on Streets": The system described is the one usually followed in countries where street and highway planting is best understood and practiced.

"STREET PLANTING.  
"There are many reasons why trees should be planted in cities and villages. During the hot days of summer the streets which are shaded by trees are preferred to those which lack this protection. The temperature is much lower; and as the pavements are not exposed to the glare of the sun, there is less of reflected heat. The streets that are lined with shade trees are more attractive to the eye; and their superiority is readily apparent when compared with those on which there are no trees. The shaded streets being cooler they are more desirable for residences, and, other things being equal, property is more valuable and commands higher rents. The air is purer by reason of the foliage, which inhales carbonic acid and exhales oxygen. The leaves absorb the poisonous gases generated in hot weather by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and thus an active source of disease is eliminated. During hot summer days the diseases incidental to that season are not so prevalent in streets and localities which are protected from the heat of the sun by large overhanging trees. At a meeting of the New York Medical Society a resolution was passed in which the  
(Continued on Page 3.)

## LUNALILO ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED TOMORROW

### History of the Brief and Turbulent Reign of the Benevolent King—Founder of Lunalilo Home.

Tomorrow will be the birthday of the late King Lunalilo, and in honor of that occasion the Hawaiian Government Band will give a complimentary concert in the afternoon at the Lunalilo Home.

On the death of Kamehameha V. on December 11, 1872, there was no one to succeed him, the king, unfortunately, having failed to appoint a successor to the throne. The choice, therefore, devolved upon the legislature which was summoned to meet in four weeks, or in January, 1873. Prince William C. Lunalilo was generally considered to be the highest surviving chief by birth. His mother, Kekaulohi, had succeeded her half-sister, Kinau, in the office of kuhina nui, as being a niece and step-daughter of Kamehameha I. Lunalilo was also universally popular, both with natives and foreigners, from his amiable traits of character and his well-known liberal views. On December 17 he published an address to the Hawaiian people, requesting them to meet at the different polling places throughout the kingdom on January 1, 1873, and to cast a vote for the purpose of instructing their representatives as to their choice for king. A wave of popular enthusiasm swept over the group, and on New Year's day a larger vote than ever before was cast, almost unanimously, for Lunalilo. The legislature met on the appointed day and, in compliance with the expressed will of the people, elected Lunalilo king amid general rejoicing. The next day, in Kawaiahao Church, he took the oath to maintain the constitution of 1864 and delivered addresses to the people and to the legislature.

During Lunalilo's reign the cabinet made a determined effort to carry out the segregation law. This excited bitter opposition among a large portion of the people. It was considered a favorable juncture to renew negotiations with the United States for a treaty of commercial reciprocity, and it was proposed to offer to the United States the exclusive use of the harbor of Pearl River, as a coaling and repair station for its ships of war. This proposal gave rise to an extensive agitation, which intensified the suspicion and ill-feeling that already existed. In August the king's health began to decline rapidly, and at his request the negotiations were dropped.

On Sunday, September 7, the disaffection which had been brewing for sometime among the household troops broke out in open mutiny. They assaulted their drill-master, Captain Jajczay, an  
(Continued on page 8.)

## JAPANESE GAIN SUNDRY POINTS

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1905.  
(Received at 10:30 a. m.)

To the Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Marshal Oyama reports that, on the 28th, the enemy's artillery fired desultorily on our right and center, while small Russian detachments attacked our line from various directions, but the enemy was immediately repulsed on all sides.

On our left the detachment which on the 26th repulsed the enemy at Chenchiesgao occupied, on the 28th, Liutaoku and Lichawofeng. Another detachment which advanced to Heikokutai secured the infantry position southeast therefrom. Still another detachment occupied Hairhpao, 5 miles to the south of Heikokutai, and drove therefrom the enemy, consisting of one infantry regiment, one cavalry brigade and twelve guns.

The enemy attacking the flank of our left so far appears to consist of the eighth army corps, the second and the fifth brigades of the European Russian sharpshooters, the ninth division of the tenth army corps, a part of the sixty-first reserve division and a part of the first Siberian army corps.

TAKAHIRA.

MORE JAPANESE GAINS SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1905.  
(Received at 1:30 p. m.)

To the Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Oyama reports that our detachment, which occupied Hiutiaokou on Saturday, the same night twice repulsed the enemy's powerful counter attacks. Another detachment at dawn of Sunday attacked and occupied Heitsaibotza, two miles north of Heikokutai. The detachment which advanced toward Heikantai repulsed the enemy's fierce counter attacks on Saturday night and on Sunday morning occupied positions in the neighborhood.

The enemy in the direction of Liutaokan and Heikantai all retreated to the right bank of the Hunho and we are now pursuing. We also repulsed the enemy in their repeated attacks Saturday night at Chenchiesgao and Litagenton.

The enemy in the direction of Chenchiesgao and Litagenton consisted of the eighth and the tenth army corps, while that in the direction of Heikantai was a mixed army corps, composed of the first army corps and sharpshooters, together with Mitchenko's cavalry division. About 500 Russian officers and men were captured by us. Our casualties are under investigation.

TAKAHIRA.

## WOES THICKEN OVER RUSSIA

### St. Petersburg Expects Renewal of Terrors—Terrible Time in Warsaw.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—There is said to be evidence that the Czar is controlled by the Grand Duke Sergius, who is stigmatized as the evil genius of Russia. Arrests continue to be made. The poet Yakonbovich is among those arrested. Father Gopon has escaped to Sweden. A renewal of the terrors is anticipated.

The Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, was born April 29 (May 11), 1857, and married the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

WARSAW NEAR ANARCHY.

WARSAW, Jan. 30.—Rioting and pillaging are prevalent here. The British consulate has been assaulted. Schools and factories are closed. Many arrests have been made.

PASSIONS FROZEN OUT.

MOSCOW, Jan. 30.—A blizzard has practically ended the strike here.

ARRESTS BY WHOLESALE.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 30.—There have been nine hundred arrests made here.

## KUROPATKIN CLAIMS TO BE HOLDING HIS GROUND

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—General Kuropatkin reports that his position has not been pierced. The Japanese left has been compelled to evacuate Sande Pass.

GENERAL KUROKI STANDS FIRM.

KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 30.—The Russian attempt to turn the Japanese left has not succeeded.

SMALL JAPANESE VICTORIES.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—The Russians have been repulsed in several minor attacks. Five hundred officers and men were captured in these affairs by the Japanese.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES GOING HOME.

CHEFOO, Jan. 30.—Two thousand Port Arthur refugees have sailed for Odessa.

## ANTI-RUSSIAN RIOT IN ROME.

ROME, Jan. 30.—There has been an anti-Russian demonstration in this city. The troops charged the mob and several persons were wounded.

## ADDRESS BY ROOSEVELT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt delivered an address at the dedication of a Lutheran church here yesterday.

## CARPENTERS WORKED AT THE CAPITOL YESTERDAY

Has the Government any right to have building work done on Sunday. That is a question which was asked yesterday by a couple of members of the Legislature, for they reported to the police station that carpenters were busy with saw, hammer and nails erecting a temporary private office for Secretary Atkinson on the Ewa second-story veranda of the Capitol building.

The carpenters worked all day long, quitting about 5 o'clock, when the structure was left fairly under way toward completion.

A member of the Legislature found this condition yesterday and telephoned to the police station to ask High Sheriff Henry what he thought about it. That official was not in his office at the time, and therefore the incident was permitted to die at that stage.

## CONGRESS MUST ALWAYS AUTHORIZE IMPROVEMENTS

"In working in Congress for an appropriation," writes Secretary Atkinson, apropos of harbor improvement in a letter received by the Alameda, "the principal thing is to get a project authorized. When any project for harbor improvement has once reached that stage, it isn't half the trouble to get an appropriation. The mistake that has been made in the past has been that people have tried to get money for improvements directly, without bothering about authorizations for the work proposed."